Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861. NUMBER 276.

Progress of the Wheeling and Ohio Troops Towards Grafton.

THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ALONG THE LINE.

Bridges and Telegraph Lines Repaired by the Soldiers.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, who accompanied the troops from Camp Carlile on Monday last on their way to Grafton, furnishes an account of the progress of the soldiers.

He says, the passage of the troops who left the depot on Monday morning has been one continued ovation as far as they have gone. All the way through Marshall Co. the utmost enthusiasm was awakened by the appearance of the soldiers.

Owing to the alarming reports of the night before, rumors that Southern troops were approaching, we found crowds at every stopping place, who cheered the train as they passed with wild vehemence. At Littleton we found a company of 25 or 30 riflemen, and further on passed another company of them, numbering perhaps 40 all marching towards Cameron, which they had heard was to be attacked and burn thy State troops. At Cameron we found a crowd assembled of some 300, perhaps, who insisted on standing out in a pelting rain and cheering the soldiers nearly all the time they were there. The report of the advance of Southern troops had been received the night before, and a hundred riflemen had been under arms, guarding the town all night; and at this time many rifles on their shoulders were coming in from all directions, word having been sent out the night before.

Our trains reached Mannington a little after noon, and the appearance of the troops there, as everywhere else, took the people completely by surprise. They had heard, however, that a train was coming from the West, and as this was unusual since the burning of the bridges, a considerable crowd was at the depot waiting. As the trains rolled in, they displayed the American flag, and with that and the gleaming of a thousand bayonets, the people almost went wild with enthusiasm. In a very few minutes the whole town was there, and the gladdest set of people a man ever laid his eyes on. Their joy scarcely knew any bounds. Hardly had the soldiers been there five minutes, till they had scrusted and hung under guard many Secessionists, viz: a tavern keeper named Wells; Mr. Krotts, a merchant; Charles Matthews, Superintendent of Construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Dr. Grant, defeated Secession candidate for the Legislature; and one Zeke Snodgrass, a constable, who tried very hard to give his log but didn't succeed quite sufficiently to save his bacon. These men all seemed to expect nothing short of execution right on the spot. They were arraigned before Col. Kelley, who released Wells, Krotts and Grant, on their taking the oath of fidelity, but retained Matthews and Snodgrass.

The trains soon after moved on down to the first burned bridge, where the men disembarked and paraded in a column by Co's. Each then detailed six companies and started for Farmington, a notorious secession nest some three miles below, from which the bridge men who burnt the bridge had come, and where it was reported some fifty armed secessionists from there were stationed. Meanwhile the remainder of the troops stacked arms, after throwing out pickets and scouts on the neighboring hills, with orders to bring in any persons they might find.

In less than ten minutes after their arrival they brought in six, some of whom, it was positively asserted by some Germans in whom the country around, were accessory to the destruction of the bridges. Squads of men were detailed to go out in different directions, and to bring in prisoners, until they must have had at least a dozen under guard at once. Several of them were released after an examination by the officers, but at least six or eight were retained until the return of Col. Kelly.

In the evening the companies returned from Farmington, bringing with them several prisoners, and reporting that their scouts had killed one secessionist and wounded another. When they got to Farmington there was but almost entirely deserted, the secessionists having got wind of their approach through the good offices of one Jolliff, who, when the order was enforced Manington, "struck a lope" and galloped off in hot haste to Farmington, to warn the secessionists of their danger.—Finding the town deserted, Col. Dumont ordered his men to scour the woods surrounding it, and it was not long till they had unbarked several of the fugitives, two of whom they captured. The men who were shot were running from their pursuers, who called out for them to surrender. Not heeding this, they were told they would be shot unless they did. No attention was paid to the command and several shots were fired, killing one instantly and the wounding another. Their names at this time are not known.

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At Belton they received a similar donation, and all along the way they were greeted with the same kind, great and hearty joy and with still stronger demonstrations of joy than were showered upon the others. During the night, owing to the breaking down of the wires at Glover's Gap, 100 men were sent up to take possession of the place, and guard the road and telegraph.

This morning the Ohio men will go down to the camp at the burnt bridge. It is expected that all hands will go to work rebuilding the bridges, so that the trains will be enabled to go on in a day or two. There are now more than 2,000 men at Mannington and the camp below. There is no doubt that they will push through to Grafton as soon as practicable. Col. Kelly was heard to say yesterday that he was desirous of paying his respects to that place and to Fetterman, at as early a day as possible. An experienced telegrapher accompanies the troops, to repair the lines and keep up communication with Wheeling.

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If, as we are informed, the United States troops at Marietta marched into the State, on Monday morning, and no interruptions are encountered, this day will be posted before many days.

Lease of the Public Works.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Neutrality of England towards the North and South Decided—Her Position towards Privateers.

[From the London Times, May 14.]

As difficulties and troubles thicken in America we are forced to a more vigilant attitude, and to announce distinctly and definitely the policy to which it is our intention to adhere. Being no longer able to deny the existence of a dreadful civil war, we are compelled to take the official notice of it. This system is not from any particular favor or affection which we feel for either side, but rather from the necessity of bringing our own proceedings into harmony with the stern realities of things. Our foreign relations are too extensive, the stake we hold in the commerce of the world is too vast, and, we may add, our attitude is a matter of too much importance, for us to allow ourselves the gratification of saying "Peace when there is no peace," so largely indulged in up to the very latest moment by the statesmen of America herself. Yes, there is war, and a war between men sprung from a race and speaking a language from which we also have sprung and which we also speak. Eteocles and Polynices are confronting each other with hostile weapons, and Eteocles, the reigning King of Thebes, stands by to behold the unnatural combat of her children.

From acknowledging the state of war, the next step is to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the contending parties. One of them, the Government of the United States, compelled us to acknowledge her existence, and has since, with a brief and unhappy interval of three years, been on terms of amity with us. The other has but just sprung into existence, and, unless fortune favors with more than her usual blind caprice, *the less worthy cause and the weaker arm*, may never be in a position to be recognized at all; but belligerents they are as equal in our eyes as Trojan or Tyrian was in the eyes of Queen Dido. We are ready to regard their *Blockades*, and equally to abstain from any act which may violate the condition of the most impartial and undiscriminating neutrality. Hence arises the necessity of the proclamation. * * * * * * *

But the really important part of the proclamation is contained in the last two paragraphs, by which the subjects of the Queen are cautioned not to enter into the military or naval service of either of the contending parties, nor to go aboard of or fit out any ship to be employed as a ship of war or privateer or transport, or carry contraband of war. In this paragraph it will be observed that the word "privateer" is distinctly introduced, so that the government of this country is doing all in its power to enforce the agreement of Paris of 1856. Under the head of the interference of America herself, would have blotted out privateering from among the expedients applied to warfare. Hitherto the proclamation has only reminded the subjects of the Queen of the penalties which the law of the country denounces against an infraction of neutrality, and points out the penalties with which such offences may be visited by the law of the land or by the law of nations. In the last paragraph the proclamation seems to go beyond this, and to make an announcement of the policy which will be adopted in the sentence provided for neither by the law of the land nor by the law of nations, but which arise out of the peculiar complexities of the present unhappy conflict.

The North sees in the Southern States rebels against its lawful authority, and will probably, at first at least, decline to recognize the validity of letters of marque issued under the authority of President Jefferson Davis. The South will see in the blockade of its ports easily be anticipated that there will be a disposition on both sides to treat those crews of privateers who may fall into their hands as pirates, in the hope that they may secure to them no protection. What would be the conduct of the British government under such circumstances is not for us to say. Our directions on board a Southern privateer to be hanged under a sentence of a Court of Admiralty at New Orleans, for the conduct of the Government of this country? The answer of the proclamation to the question is by no means encouraging. Persons engaging in such service do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any lawful acts which we may adopt. It will be observed that in this place the word "such" is omitted. The liabilities and penal consequences are not confined to those who act or act under the law of nations, but are left wide and indefinite, as if on purpose to embrace the very case we are supposing.

We have not the presumption to suppose that anything which we could add would give additional force to the solemn admonition contained in the proclamation of a Queen who never speaks to her subjects in vain. We have done our duty if we distinctly declare that those Englishmen who disregard the laws of the land of their birth, or the solemn warnings of their sovereign, rush into this execrable conflict do so with their eyes open, and must be well aware that they meet with enemies as reckless and merciless as themselves, they must bear the fate of the vanquished, without any hope that the country whose laws they have broken will stretch forth her arm to shield them from the consequences of their own folly and wickedness. In this respect America has set us an example in *the case of the expedition of Lopez, as well as in the piratical enterprise of Walker.* If U. S. otherwise so jealous of their treatment by foreign nations, have in these cases looked on with stolid indifference at the punishment or capture of their citizens. The warning has been given in time; we hope and believe that it will prove sufficient for the purpose, and that the terrible struggle between brethren will not be aggravated by the uncalled-for intervention of the subjects of the parent State.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF ARMS FOR THE SOUTH IN BIRMINGHAM.

[London (May 9) correspondence of Independence Belge.]

Birmingham derives a temporary profit from the existence of the war in America. I am assured that agents from the Southern States have been busily employed with thousand rifles there, not to speak of cannon.

I am also assured that the same agents are bearers of letters of marque from the South for our merchant service. You may rely on it they will not succeed in this last enterprise.

Slave Insurrection in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It will be remembered, doubtless, that several weeks since a slave insurrection in the vicinity of Baton Rouge caused a great excitement in that city, white population, that many families left the city, some going to Havana, and others to Europe. From other parts of the State reports of slave insurrection has broken out in the same vicinity, and that troops are dispatched to master the insurgents. In one plantation, some 15 miles from Baton Rouge, was murdered a residing an overseer, with his family of eight persons, the slaves stole quietly into the bedrooms, murdered every one in the house, and then set fire to the building, and to their own quarters. For two days these facts were unknown, and had it not been for an unfulfilled engagement on the part of the overseer, the truth might have been concealed for weeks, as the plantation was exceedingly retired.—These slaves, it is said, also, had organized themselves in "Wilderness Swamp," where, for six days and nights, they defied their pursuers, and fought like infuriated fiends for the use of bloodhounds, who followed them into the swamp, and troops, who surrounded it, preventing escape. In consequence of this, the inhabitants have called on the Parish for military protection, and terror reigns supreme for twenty miles around. —*Cor N. Y. Times.*

A Gang of Rebels in Egypt.

MARION, Ill., May 27, 1861.

Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

You are, perhaps, aware that political demagogism has been successful in Southern Illinois for many years, despite the better judgment of the people. On Saturday, the 25th inst., the Union men in Marion, Illinois, were taken by surprise with the organization of a company of Secessionists, numbering about 150 Southern Confederacy. Inflammatory speeches were made by the leading secessionists of Marion, depicting the dreadful horrors and wrongs of the South, inflicted by the present Administration. Poor, ignorant men were carried away by excitement, little knowing what they were doing, or the step they were about taking. They were enrolled Monday morning, and galloped off in hot haste to Farmington, to warn the secessionists of their danger.—Finding the town deserted, Col. Dumont ordered his men to scour the woods surrounding it, and it was not long till they had unbarked several of the fugitives, two of whom they captured. The men who were shot were running from their pursuers, who called out for them to surrender. Not heeding this, they were told they would be shot unless they did. No attention was paid to the command and several shots were fired, killing one instantly and the wounding another. Their names at this time are not known.

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SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE WAR NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

DOWN IN CAIRO.

PRIOR'S COMPANY VOTE HIM DOWN.

The Demonstration on Harper's Ferry.

GRAFTON IN THE HANDS OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

GOV. BANKS A MAJOR GENERAL.

BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Mr. Arnold this afternoon obtained a formal order from the President, directing the acceptance of eighteen Illinois regiments. The Artillery and Cavalry in service are not to exceed five companies.

The army proposed to be concentrated in Southern Illinois, which I announced some days ago, will be sixty thousand strong, Gen. McClellan to command.

Nothing of interest transpired to-day on the Virginia side. The President and Secretary of State visited the entrenchments on Arlington Heights yesterday afternoon.

The contract for supplying beef to the army during the war was to-day awarded to Hugh Maher of Chicago. The rates are $3.90 in Pennsylvania and $4.48 in Washington per hundred pounds, Government is now paying eight cents per pound.

The President and Gen. Scott reviewed four New York regiments this afternoon—Garibaldi Guard and Eighth, Ninth and Tenth.

Miss Dix has been ordered to Fort Monroe to take charge of hospital arrangements.

All Southern mails will be stopped to-morrow. No more letters or papers will be sent to or received from the South from that date. The department will lose nothing by dishonest rebel Post Masters, as the amount of defalcations will be deducted from the amounts due Southern contractors, who have not been paid for several months.

The very best regulars will be withdrawn from the Western Territories, and actively employed in the East. Territorial levies of volunteers will be used in checking Indians and protecting the Overland Mail route.

From Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 30.

Col. McArthur's camp at Caseyville, has not broken up, but the regiment is under orders from Gen. Prentiss, to be in instant readiness for a movement. This morning's secession report probably took rise. Similar orders have been sent to Col. Cook's Regiment at Alton. Other troops in Illinois and Indiana are being held in readiness. None have as yet started for Cairo. The camp at Bird's Point is now pretty well established and is called Camp Stevenson. Nothing new or important from the South.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

From the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A gentleman arrived this morning from the neighborhood of Centerville, Va., 23 miles from Alexandria. He says it is reported there were about 4,000 secessionists in the vicinity. He also confirms the report that prominent men continue to be seized and conveyed further into Virginia, as hostages for the safety of about 40 secession soldiers now in Washington awaiting orders of the Government.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The steamer Adelaide from Old Point Comfort, arrived this morning, and reports all quiet.

The steamer State of Georgia loaded the first regiment of New York at Fort Monroe yesterday.

A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be at Little Prairie, Pa., this morning, on their way to this city.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent speculates as follows:

The Administration is evidently embarrassed with the question of how the prisoners captured in the conflict now going on shall be disposed of. The daily policy of the past seem proved to be disunionists. The number already taken exceeds 100. The rebels are capturing Union men, thinking when they have a sufficient number they will be able to secure the release of the thirty six rebels captured at Alexandria. If the Government treat those men as they have treated our loyal people, the Government, they should be hung. If the system of exchange be adopted, there is in the acts a recognition of the war as belligerent according to all laws of nations. The Cabinet have discussed this point several times, without coming to any decision.

The Government has ascertained that there are no rebel forces at Fairfax Court House. There were troops at that point, but they fell back to the main body at Manassas Gap. They have literally eaten up everything to be obtained at Fairfax Court House, and were driven to the necessity of starving. The rebels take whatever they can find from the families of friends and foes, pay liberally, but in the currency of the South.

The Government received no official intelligence from our Ministers by the last mail from Europe. The impression, however, which Mr. Rina's mails convey respecting American affairs there, is entirely satisfactory to our Government, and clearly indicate that great changes had already taken place in the minds of the people.

A general order has been issued by the War Department, granting to volunteers now enlisted the same money allowances for clothing as the regulars.

The total number of regiments accepted from Illinois for the war is now 18, inclusive of Hecker's German regiment.

The St. Louis regiment, Col. F. P. Blair, has been ordered to Fort Monroe.

[N. Y. Tribune's Dispatch.]

At Grafton there were 2,500 rebel troops on Sunday, and more were pouring in from Harper's Ferry. Several bridges had been destroyed; among them one at Clarksburg, on the Northwestern Virginia railroad, and one about half way between Wheeling and Grafton. The iron Monocle bridge was thoroughly ed, but Gov. Hicks sent a strong body of Maryland troops to protect it.

One span of the great rock blown down at Harper's Ferry has fallen on the track, and two hours' work with gunpowder would suffice to remove it.

Gen. Johnson, it is said, considers that he has sufficient time to secure his retreat. Gen. McClellan has thrown in strong bodies of troops from Parkersburg and Wheeling, towards Grafton, but some delay would be occasioned by rebuilding of bridges.

The force a Chambersburg now threatens Harper's Ferry.

To-day Gov. Banks's commission as Major-General was conferred, with the purpose of placing him in command of an important column.

Eight thousand troops will rendezvous at Cairo, for an immediate move on Memphis.

The Government is now putting forth all its vigor, and will urge the campaign to the lowest point of concentration with unhesitating epidemic of August and September, without perhaps any formal proclamation for an additional enlistment for the same or for fewer needed.

Lieut. Slemmer arrived in Washington. He says the troops there are able to hold Fort Pickens against any force that will be brought against it. The garrison numbers about 1,000 men, and the rebel force under Gen. Bragg about 5,000.

It is understood that Maj. Gen. Fremont will be assigned to the command of the West ern Division of the Army, to operate in the Mississippi valley.

Two men who were forced into the service by the Virginia authorities at Richmond have arrived here. They report a bad condition of things in Richmond. Troops are poorly provided, and badly fed. They had their camps incendiary fires and robberies are of frequent occurrence. The day on which the Governor's troops were to march, a messenger arrived and reported the Federal troops within an hours march, advancing rapidly. Immediately the whole body commenced running to the woods.

[N. Y. World's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Two Lieutenants in the rebel army have resigned, having become utterly disgusted with affairs. The troops are poorly fed, and have received no pay.

A letter dated Galveston, Texas, May 19th, says: "I learned yesterday that all our ports are blockaded. The Government vessels fired into and stopped a couple of Southern vessels and our ardent Southern men are hot about it. We have two forts on the beach, built of sandbags, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is very dull here, and every one out of employment."

Various War Items.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—THE War Department is busily engaged in making appointments of officers for the 20 regiments of regular troops ordered by the President, in addition to the present force. These regiments, when arrangements for their organization are perfected, will be very efficient to all the commissioned officers will be men who have seen active service.

[Commercial's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The New York 24 Regiment has been disbanded owing to their being demoralized.

Lieut. Col. Farnham will be Colonel of the Fire Zouaves, unless he should decline. He is an experienced officer.

It is now believed the Federal troops will occupy Manassas Junction in a morrow night, driving away the rebels who have congregated there.

Secretary Cameron is attending to his duties to-day.

It is reported that the Virginia Newtown Rifles, Roger A. Pryor's company, voted in a body the straight-hroad Union ticket, much to Pryor's indignation, who immediately disbanded them.

Orders have to-day been issued for the return of the 5th Regiment to New York, to be mustered out of service.

Capt. Eagle from Fort Monroe reports Sewall's Point almost impregnable and now occupied by 4000 rebels. Butler's plan is to surround them and cut off their supplies, thus forcing them to surrender.

A Virginian from Fairfield reports that the rebels will come down the Canal to Alexandria when the Federal troops advance, thus meeting them half way.

The new military district called Department of Kentucky has been formed; it will be commanded by Col. Anderson.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Eleven steamers are at the Washington Navy Yard, fitting out with ammunition, stores, &c., for unknown destinations. Troops in the Capitol buildings are to-day moving to their new quarters in the General Post Offices.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Commercial's* despatch mentions the rumor of the resignation of Judge Taney.

A merchant of Alexandria received a letter from his brother in Richmond, urging him to leave the place, as the people are fully ripe for concentrating to drive the Federal forces away.

The *Post's* despatch says the rebels are evacuating Harper's Ferry, and contemplate concentrating near Richmond and Norfolk.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—William Wood, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Hugh Maher of Chicago, is the lowest bidder for the great beef contract for the army. His offers to deliver it here for $4.48.

It has been determined by the Government to give every man, of whatever rank, serving in the Army or Navy, a diploma on parchment signed by the President and heads of Departments.

No proposals for the loan of nearly fourteen millions, under the act of June last, were opened to-day. The thirty days required to give the power to issue Treasury notes could accrue expired to-day, and the Department will therefore avail itself of this means of meeting the wants of the Treasury.

The new military department of Kentucky, Col. Robert Anderson, Commanding, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. His headquarters, for the present, are Louisville.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday last were $380,000.

News from Memphis.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—A Philadelphian, escaped recently from Memphis, has arrived here. He says there was about 4000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the fair grounds near that city. At Randolph there are about 5000 men, and a formidable battery of 64 pounders and two parrots. At Fort Rector, Ark., six miles above Memphis, there are about 1000 men. Opposite Fort Rector, on the Tennessee side, is Fort Harris, with about 1000 men. At Memphis and various points between there and Mississippi and Kentucky lines, there are about 5000 men.

Army Telegraphing.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Mr. Anson Stager has been appointed Superintendent for Military purposes of all the telegraphic lines within the department of the Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations and placed at the disposal of Maj. Gen. McClellan, and a number of prominent and experienced telegraphers are co-operating with Mr. Stager to render it of the utmost possible efficiency in army service.

The garrison at Newport barracks fired minute guns at noon to-day in honor of the memory of Col. Ellsworth.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—In the *habeas corpus* case of Cook, the Secessionist, Judge Treat yesterday decided that the return of General Harney was insufficient, and sustained the demurrer. The counsel for the respondent has asked leave to amend the return, which was granted.

Col. Harris's regiment was yesterday sworn into the United States service for three years.

About 200 citizens of Southern Illinois left for the South a day or two since, for the purpose of joining the Confederate army.

Four steamers passed Vicksburg on the 23d with Confederate troops from New Orleans for Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Grafton Occupied by Federal Troops.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Ohio and Virginia troops under the command of Col. Kelly, occupied Grafton at half past two o'clock this afternoon. The secessionists fled without firing a gun.

The 10th Regiment of Indiana volunteers under command of C. R. Crittenden, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. While passing along 4th street on their way to the Little Miami depot, they were enthusiastically received. Their destination is supposed to be Grafton. Another Indiana Regiment passed through via Dayton last night.

Boree at Norfolk and Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 30.—When the frigate Niagara was at Havana two New Orleans schooners were in port flying the Rebel Flag, but a visit from Lieut. Porter occasioned the substitution of the Stars and Stripes.

A gentleman from Norfolk reports 10,000 troops there well armed. Food plenty but high.

Twenty-five thousand men at Richmond, and city strongly fortified. Jeff. Davis was ill but expected immediately.

The Southern Exodus.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday, says: "The exodus from the South at present is immense. No less than six hundred passengers came through last night over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Many of them had traveled as far as Memphis by the steamer Louisville, but that boat, having been confiscated there by the military mob, her passengers were subjected to the necessity of coming through by rail."

From the Williamsport Secession

CHAMBERSBURG, May 30.—The Secession troops have fallen back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburg.—They have about 500 men and two small swivel guns. About 100 desertions have occurred since the Williamsport camp was established. There were three deaths from small-pox this week.

Ohio Congressional Election.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Returns of Tuesday's Congressional elections are meagre, but Richard A. Harrison, conservative Republican, is elected to fill Corwin's vacancy by a small majority over Harlan, radical Republican; Samuel T. Worcester, Republican, in place of Sherman, by about 3000 majority.

Arrival of U. S. Troops from Texas.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The schooner Urbana arrived from Indianola via Havana with companies A and N, 2d U. S. Infantry under Capt. Jordan and Lieut. Grove; also twelve women and twelve children.

Prince Alfred at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 30.—Prince Alfred arrived here last night at midnight.

Eight thousand troops will rendezvous at Cairo, for an immediate move on Memphis.

The Government is now putting forth all its vigor, and will urge the campaign to the lowest point of concentration with unhesitating epidemic of August and September, without perhaps any formal proclamation for an additional enlistment for the same or for fewer needed.

Lieut. Slemmer arrived in Washington. He says the troops there are able to hold Fort Pickens against any force that will be brought against it. The garrison numbers about 1,000 men, and the rebel force under Gen. Bragg about 5,000.

It is understood that Maj. Gen. Fremont will be assigned to the command of the West ern Division of the Army, to operate in the Mississippi valley.

Two men who were forced into the service by the Virginia authorities at Richmond have arrived here. They report a bad condition of things in Richmond. Troops are poorly provided, and badly fed. They had their camps incendiary fires and robberies are of frequent occurrence. The day on which the Governor's troops were to march, a messenger arrived and reported the Federal troops within an hours march, advancing rapidly. Immediately the whole body commenced running to the woods.

[N. Y. World's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Two Lieutenants in the rebel army have resigned, having become utterly disgusted with affairs. The troops are poorly fed, and have received no pay.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American Question in Parliament.

IMPORTANT DETAILS.

HALIFAX, May 30.—The steamship America, from Liverpool 18th via Queenstown, arrived here this morning. She brings $1,350,000 in specie.

The steamer Hibernia broke down and returned. The North Briton took her place, leaving Liverpool the 16th.

The America brings dates to the 19th inst.

Minister Adams has presented his credentials at the Court of St. James.

A debate had taken place in the House of Lords upon the American blockade and the privateering questions, in which the speakers generally opposed the idea of privateers being regarded as pirates.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Ellenborough asked the Government whether the term "lawful blockade" used in the recent proclamation was to be interpreted literally with such limitations, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied that lawful blockade must be maintained by sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress and egress impossible; but to render it difficult.

Lord Derby said there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they have not the force to maintain, although they could lawfully blockade certain ports. It was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, and only maintain a partial one. The United States also declared that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable, notwithstanding the proclamation, that it should be declared that such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said, privateering, according to international law, was not piracy; but to join an expedition against a power at peace with England was piracy at last. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord Kingsdown said the Northern States might consider citizens of the Southern States who joined the rebels guilty of high treason, but they would not apply to subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

Ancient Pistol Rediviyus.

Read the following scream of the Confederate eagle:

[From the Charleston Courier, May 25.]

GREAT NEWS—BELLA, HORRIDA BELLA.

Our telegraphic dispatches come indented with news of momentous import. The news beats high, for war has commenced in Virginia. Alexandria is lost, Hampton is occupied and Fortress Monroe is to soon be ours. We will not linger to comment upon the glorious events that already fill the page of the Confederate history. Let the trump resound throughout the land; let the shades of the dead proclaims the eternal independence of the great Conservative, Southern Slave Republic. Filing high the Cap of Liberty, and God speed the right. The dastardly race of usurpers and dissolutionists from the political vassalage to the brutal autocracy under which she has so long been held, as unfurl the banner of liberty, and light the lightning of heaven, over the vast forests, through the millions of burning hearts at the South. Virginia has been sold, Virginia has been outraged; not that Alexandria has been overrun; not that Hampton is occupied; but that one more deed of horror has been performed which paints the pages of history in light; brings back the days of noble chivalry, and spreads glory over the escutheon of the Mother State. The deed of infamous fame performed by Jackson, has stained, for the first time, the "Stars and Bars" of the Confederate States with blood—and that blood worthy of a true Southern heart—the blood of a martyr and a hero. Upon his own hearth he fell, bleeding and dying, stealing down the insulters of that flag—one man against a thousand murderers.

He fell, and fell to places by the rabble horde. But his spirit still lives—will live upon the storm—and, like the hurricanes of the South, will sweep from the uttermost shores of the Gulf to the rocky mountains of the far North. It will soar over the fields of bloody battle to come, and shriek aloud for vengeance. It will come on the north in the booming of every cannon, and shall gleam in the flash of every Southern blade.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

THE NEW LEVY OF TROOPS.

The details of the call for 40,000 men will soon be made known to the country. The President said to-day that all full regiments, ready for service, would have an opportunity to march on the 4th of July in New York. The Colonels of the British Legion is here and hopes that it will form a part of the New York quota. His character is well known in New York, and the fourteen regiments accepted through the Union Defence Committee, only four full regiments can be filled in New York City. Some active communications to the President. The question raised between Gov. Morgan and the Union Defense Committee is still unsettled.

THE RHODE ISLAND BRIGADE.

The Rhode Island brigade will, I understand, return home in a few days, the exhibition of their enlistment. They have little more than four weeks to remain. They will not, however, leave until the new regiment from that State arrives, and nearly every member of the brigade will return, especially those who have been required.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The New Hampshire Regiment, which arrived at Toolock this morning, were reviewed by the President, with Secretaries Seward and Smith, at the White House, on their way to Camp at Kalorama. They are a fine, well-equipped body of men. They marched in column, followed by fifteen hundred men, presented by the Abbot's Wagon Manufactory in Concord, drawn by spirited Vermont hor

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

FOR MEMPHIS.

Indications point with considerable certainty to the occupation of Memphis by the Federal troops. Indeed we do not see how an expedition in that direction can be much longer deferred. The protection of the Union men not only of Tennessee but of Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, demands that Memphis should be "occupied and possessed," and that the nest of traitors there who are exercising the prerogatives of a sovereign, should be broken up and its occupants dispersed. The telegraph, with the absurdity which now-a-days marks the reports to the Associated Press, says that eighty thousand men under command of Maj. Gen. Banks of Illinois, are to do this important work. That is not true; but it may be indicative of a welcome truth yet to come. To Memphis! is the cry. It is the half-way house to the Gulf, where our loyal troops may be rested and refreshed, preparatory to the opening of the great and decisive fall campaign, which will make them masters of the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Balize. They demand to be led there without delay!

POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

From the tone of the Kentucky journals, we judge that an important change has been made in the programme of the secessionists of that State. Since the President's proclamation convening Congress, down to a very recent date, the policy of the party was never to attach any authority whatever to the civic movements of the government, to know no candidates for Congress, and, in a word, to maintain the position of independence in which they were placed by the pronunciamento of Gov. Magoffin. Within a few days, however, they seem to have resolved to imitate the example of Tennessee, and rush the State out by an appeal to the ballot-box, with the aside, in the way of frauds upon the elective franchise, which Secession has not yet failed to invoke. We notice that in accordance with their new plan, the leaders of the disunion party have issued an address recommending the nomination of candidates for the Congressional election, and also for the Legislature, upon the latter will depend the fate of the State. A disunion majority in that body, no matter how obtained, will not fail to call a Convention which will, by making Kentucky out of the Union and adopting the constitution of New Dahomey, make her soil the theatre of a bloody civil war. In this juncture, it is incumbent upon the friends of the Union to be astir. In Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, secession secured a triumph by frauds as gross as those which disgraced border ruffian rule in Kansas; and in Tennessee the advocates of disunion have established a reign of terror which will be no less potent than the meanness of cheating, in securing the desired result. It matters little whether the people of the State are cheated out of their rights or impeded in the exercise of them. The Union man must look took to it, then, that they do not suffer either by the machinations of fraud or the threats of violence. As the Union men of Missouri did, they also may look to Illinois. There are in our State tens of thousands of Kentuckians, who would desire a no more welcome task than the protection of that honored old Commonwealth against her enemies and their enemies who would plunge her into treason and war. At the sound of the trumpet, they would rush in masses to the loyal standard; and though forty thousand might be called for, they would come to the last man; and when in the field they would show from their numbers and their zeal, that the true relations of Kentucky, whether commercial, social, or those having their root in kinship, are with the North. Let the Union men speak when they are about to be overpowered, and help will come!

OUR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The initiative in war is of the greatest importance. The army that first undertakes offensive operations, not only morally but materially, gets many advantages over that of the enemy. Its troops are more spirited and more daring; they believe in their own strength, in the plans of their Commander-in-Chief, and in the successful results of their work. The attacking army chooses its own route, attacks the foe according to the best of its own calculations; if victorious, it pursues energetically; if defeated, it fights with more stubbornness. Having the initiative of the operations, even the feeblest of two combatting armies becomes stronger, because of its concentration, while the army on the defensive, being really the strongest, becomes the feeblest, because of the distribution of its parts. The attacking party points its blows at the sore places of its antagonists; hence, they are more decisive, heavy, and often irreparable.

Now, thank General Scott, we got advantage of the enemy. Since the day in which our army crossed the Potomac at Washington, with a view to occupy the opposite heights, and strongly fortify them, making the e a kind of a large fortified camp, the initiative is on our side. By that movement, we make our Capital safe; possessing two bridges across the Potomac, we are at liberty to operate on both sides of the river, and to begin our offensive movements at any moment.

Circumstances connected with the local necessities of the Capital have caused the appearance of neglecting Harper's Ferry, permitting to the enemy to throw up batteries on the Maryland side of the Potomac; but the last information about the movement of the strong army of Pennsylvania and Ohio troops, which constitute our right column, to that point, will make things easy. Probably the principal attack on Harper's Ferry will be made on the other side of Potomac, with the co-operation, perhaps, of a strong detachment sent up the river from our Washington army. In any case, in order to continue our offensive operations safely, the enemy must be driven out of the Ferry; and then, our right columns being directed on Winchester and Warrenton, and entering into communications with our left column opposite Washington, the whole will move forward on Fredericksburg.

South, the principal centers of concentration of the rebel troops are at Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Lynchburg. The disposition is very judicious, either for offensive or defensive operations. At Harper's Ferry they have 4,000 to 8,000 troops; at Fredericksburg, about 5,000, with a detachen van gu rd at Manassas Junction, &c., on Aquia Creek; at Richmond and Petersburg, about 15,000, also. These corps constitute their main forces. A strong detachment of about 12,000 is at Norfolk, to defend it in case the Government should operate against that point; and, lastly, about 25,000 troops are concentrated at Lynchburg, as a reserve to be directed according to circumstances.

If their troops be driven from Harper's Ferry, they in all probability will retreat to Fredericksburg. To that point will be directed their reserves from Lynchburg, and perhaps also a part of the Richmond troops, leaving at the latter place enough to stand against the corps of Gen. Butler. So, that their main army, concentrating at Fredericksburg, will probably occupy their position, which, being covered by the Rappahannock river, must be strong. Probably at Fredericksburg will be the first decisive battle. If Gen. Scott come to that, and if our Gen. Butler's army could be increased to about 25,000 or 30,000 men, we might have great advantages over the enemy; because Butler's corps, consisting only against Norfolk, really will move on Richmond, and will compel the enemy, if not to abandon his position at Fredericksburg, at least to detach a strong force to Richmond, thus helping our main forces to succeed in their attack. But in case the enemy is defeated at Fredericksburg, or at some other place, and is pursued by our main forces, and at the proper moment, Gen Butler cuts off his communications, the result may be brilliant, and the losses of the enemy terrible. But if our forces at the mouth of the Chesapeake is not strong enough, the enemy sending against it a strong detachment, may paralize its co-operation totally, and then the battle will be fought only by our main forces, and in case of the enemy's defeat, he will safely retreat to Richmond. But all these operations in order to be successfully carried out, depend now on our success at Harper's Ferry.

A LONG JOURNEY.

Mr. A. E. Matthews, formerly of Stark county, Ohio, has just accomplished one of the severest journeys ever undertaken in America by one who is not exactly a fugitive slave—having traveled on foot from Houston county, Texas, to Ironton, Missouri, sleeping in woods and swamps, traversing prairies and mountain ranges and suffering alternately from the ravages of vigilance committees and vermin. Mr. Matthews left Texas in the last week of April and reached Ironton on the 24th of the present month, whence he was brought, footsore, exhausted and penniless, to Chicago, by the kindness of the railroad officers.

When the news of the bombardment of Sumter reached Houston county, the hostility to persons of Northern birth became so virulent that Mr. Matthews deemed an early departure essential to his personal safety. When this was followed by the news of President Lincoln's proclamation, he was required to join the rebel army instanter, or take his chances in what they denominated a court martial. He determined to do neither, and thereupon, with the north star for his beacon, and the night for his leave taking, commenced his long and wearisome march for the free States. What with frequent bewilderment in the woods and more frequent dodging and retreating to escape vigilance committees, Mr. Matthews thinks that he must have traveled fully eight hundred miles before reaching an atmosphere where he could safely say that he was born on this side of Mason & Dixon. At Archedelphia, Arkansas, he was tried for the offence of traveling northward, and after escaping from the majority of the jury, by means of a tax receipt and a favorable notice in a Texas paper, he was taken in hand by the minority and threatened with hanging in true Arkansas style. He managed to elude them in the night and secrete himself in one of the mountain ranges north of that place. A short time previous to his escape, three persons hunting for cattle in the woods south-west of Archidelphia were hung by a band of regulators merely because, in their terror, they became confused, and were unable to give such an account of themselves as would be satisfactory to their captors. Trackless woods and swamps, deep rivers and heavy rains, continual arrests and persecutions, were his portion during the whole of the journey until he reached the Missouri line.

In many parts of Arkansas, Mr. Matthews found Union men, and in some places (Batesville for instance), they were in the majority. These persons lived in perpetual terror, and were longing for nothing so much as the sight of a column of Federal troops to reinstate the supremacy of the laws. The price of corn in that part of Texas where Mr. Matthews lived was between three and four dollars per bushel, and all their supplies came from New Orleans by way of Shreveport. Among the poorer classes there was great suffering for the necessaries of life, and he believes that in spite of all that is being done to increase the production of grain at the South, the block-ade at Cairo will starve out the rebellion. Is there a reign of terror at the South? Apply to Mr. Matthews for an answer, and read it in his wan features, his swollen feet, his crippled limbs, his dilapidated clothing, and his shattered health.

THE FOOD UPON WHICH THEY FEED.—A lady residing in Washington wrote to a friend in Pennsylvania that she met Mrs. Lincoln at church, in Washington, and asked why her husband was not with her. She replied that she had left him at home under the bed, with a guard around him."

COL. LANDER.—We see it stated that Col. F. W. Lander, who was Potter's second in his horse-whipping affair with Bryce back down, has offered his services to Gen. McClellan, and has been accepted. Col. Lander is a small regiment in himself.

MISSOURI STATE REGIMENT.—This regiment has been organized and accepted. Company I is commanded by Chas. L. Wheler, formerly editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *Independent Democrat*, the Breckinridge organ.

DESERTERS FROM THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* of May 19th, has an advertisement offering thirty dollars reward and furlough for the arrest of twenty deserters from the Southern army.

Yankee Bragging.

Here is a specimen of bragging, from the best Yankee style. Richard H. Dana was called upon at Cambridge, Mass., a few nights since, to speak in behalf of the soldier's fund. He said he felt in a bragging mood, and "sailed in" after this fashion. Everybody will admit that he did n't go outside of the record:

"On this continent, Massachusetts established the first school, incorporated the first academy, had founded the first university. She set up the first printing press, printed the first book, and published the first newspaper. She built the first ship, built the first whale, and made the first discoveries in the Pacific and South seas. She digged the first canal, and built the first railroad; colonel the first regiment; unfurled the first national flag. She fired the first gun, shed the first blood, and gained the first victory in the war of the revolution. She keeping a fast day from heaven, performed the first painless operation in surgery, and invented the magnetic telegraph. She longest the first blind and deaf mute to read, and established the first school for the discipline of idiots. And now, in the first battle fought, against their own property, they have a chance for active service is the envy of all the troops stationed at this point.

It has been announced that Gen. Harney has authorized the formation of Home Guards, to act as reserve corps in the service of the United States, at Hannibal, Palmyra City, St. Joseph and Springfield, in this State. To-day's *Republican* contains a qualified contradiction of the report, but takes care to deny only the first statement untrue. The fact is that the *Republican* and its friends are much amazed that they cannot bully Gen. Harney into doing their finger as freely as they wish. Gen. Harney in the negotiation with Sterling Price went just as far in yielding to the traitors and their allies and sympathizers as he could with honor and safety, and now they wish to use him further and gain more concessions. It is a matter of the best evidence that the Union men of St. Louis, that such men as Paschall, Wayman Crow and Henry J. Turner, ever obtain the ear of Gen. Harney at all. Their words are poisonous, and their canting hypocrisy transparent to every well informed man. In regard to the Home Guards at the points named, Gen. Harney has consented to it, and whether he likest it or not, his government consented to it without stopping to ascertain whether it would please and displease. There is an urgent necessity that men who are willing to defend the rights and property of the United States, and the life and possessions of loyal citizens at Hamilton, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Springfield, should at once have arms in their hands; all the rest is designs. It is notorious that letters and personal appeals are received and listened to every day at Washington, and by General Harney, and the commanding officer of this department would be worse than foolish if he did not comply with the request of them, and the necessary weapons and equipments will be furnished, and the whining hypocrites who talk of good faith while honest citizens are being driven through negro dens pilfer to post, had better hide their heads.

Our distinguished (?) United States Senators from this State are both out for self-protection, albeit one of them, Hon. Waldo P. Johnson, has never seen the Senatorial robe, or been sworn into the door opens into a dungeon Jim Green his predecessor disgraced. The other Senator, Hon. Trusten Polk, is now in this city and is an avowed secessionist. His wife and daughters recently boasted that they were making shirts for the Southern army, and the young lady in question remarked that her patriotic daughter State could be found, and didn't care who knew it. The latter clause of the remark is the cause of its being so singular and prayers have circulated for New Madrid about forty miles distant, and passing through Charleston. If you look at the map you will notice that the above named considerable of Ford between Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, and beside, avoiding Cairo and Bird's Point, the distance by land is materially reduced. It is quite a provoking to the authorities here as it can possibly be to Gen. Prentiss and his gallant companions at Cairo, that their regiments have been foiled in this manner, and steps have been taken to avoid such a game hereafter. The trouble lies in the professions of devotion to the Union indulged in by the owners of freight and officers of steamboats. They claim to be the best Union men in town, and yet are as treacherous and base as the meanest secessionist extant whenever it is to their interest to be so.

Col. Schuttner's regiment, the fourth of the Missouri volunteers, left the city last Monday for Bird's Point, and by this time are safely quartered there. The regiment numbers ten companies and every company is full. It was understood that they were to leave here on Monday night, but the City of Louisiana upon which they were to go, could not be got in readiness, so the departure was deferred. The regiment was presented with a handsome stand of colors several days since by their lady friends. Although Col. Schuttner is a German, and most of his men likewise Germans, there is a large American element in the regiment, and their zeal and gallantry men. The scene at the Arsenal when they departed was quite enthusiastic, and the regiment takes with luckily prove to work where there may be a chance for active service is the envy of all the troops stationed at this point.

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Red Pepper War.

A red pepper son of the South offers through the Mobile *Register* the following novel plan for taking Fort Pickens:

It is worth a trial any time there are some chemicals so poisonous that an atmosphere impregnated with them makes it impossible to remain where they are, or that would destroy life or health by coming in contact with respiration or make fresh air indispensable. That the whole atmosphere of Fort Pickens can be so charged has been shown by the best chemical authority, and not only not chimerical but easily effected.

It will not cost so much as to be impracticable, and may cost infinitely less than a regular siege, not only in money, but life. Everybody knows how powerful a thing red pepper, even in small quantity, a tea-spoonful, will clear the largest room of a crowd in a few moments; that the best method of vessels will make one cough himself almost to death, and run great risk of coughing himself into consumption; that some gases are so poisonous to life that the smallest quantity will kill—hydrocyanic acid and arseniuretted hydrogen, for instance. By mixing red pepper and vessels with the powder with which the shells are filled; or by filling large shells of extraordinary capacity with poisonous gases and throwing them very rapidly into the fort, every living soul would have to leave in double quick time. If the bombardment is effected in a steady manner, during the night as well as often at Fort Pickens there is not a breath of air stirring from daylight until ten o'clock in the morning.

The Floating Battery.

We find the following obituary notice of the famous floating battery, in a letter from Charleston to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

"Major Anderson fired a few shots at it. After the 'glorious victory,' it was found to be nearly knocked to pieces. The guns were hastily removed, and the thing stowed round (by means of the 'navy') to the Ashley river. The tide has filled it with mud and sand, and there it lies, considerable of it still between Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, and beside, avoiding Cairo and Bird's Point, the distance by land is materially reduced. It is quite a provoking to the authorities here as it can possibly be to Gen. Prentiss and his gallant companions at Cairo, that their regiments have been foiled in this manner, and steps have been taken to avoid such a game hereafter. The trouble lies in the professions of devotion to the Union indulged in by the owners of freight and officers of steamboats. They claim to be the best Union men in town, and yet are as treacherous and base as the meanest secessionist extant whenever it is to their interest to be so.

Col. Schuttner's regiment, the fourth of the Missouri volunteers, left the city last Monday for Bird's Point, and by this time are safely quartered there. The regiment numbers ten companies and every company is full. It was understood that they were to leave here on Monday night, but the City of Louisiana upon which they were to go, could not be got in readiness, so the departure was deferred. The regiment was presented with a handsome stand of colors several days since by their lady friends. Although Col. Schuttner is a German, and most of his men likewise Germans, there is a large American element in the regiment, and their zeal and gallantry men. The scene at the Arsenal when they departed was quite enthusiastic, and the regiment takes with luckily prove to work where there may be a chance for active service is the envy of all the troops stationed at this point.

It has been announced that Gen. Harney has authorized the formation of Home Guards, to act as reserve corps in the service of the United States, at Hannibal, Palmyra City, St. Joseph and Springfield, in this State. To-day's *Republican* contains a qualified contradiction of the report, but takes care to deny only the first statement untrue. The fact is that the *Republican* and its friends are much amazed that they cannot bully Gen. Harney into doing their finger as freely as they wish. Gen. Harney in the negotiation with Sterling Price went just as far in yielding to the traitors and their allies and sympathizers as he could with honor and safety, and now they wish to use him further and gain more concessions. It is a matter of the best evidence that the Union men of St. Louis, that such men as Paschall, Wayman Crow and Henry J. Turner, ever obtain the ear of Gen. Harney at all. Their words are poisonous, and their canting hypocrisy transparent to every well informed man. In regard to the Home Guards at the points named, Gen. Harney has consented to it, and whether he likest it or not, his government consented to it without stopping to ascertain whether it would please and displease. There is an urgent necessity that men who are willing to defend the rights and property of the United States, and the life and possessions of loyal citizens at Hamilton, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Springfield, should at once have arms in their hands; all the rest is designs. It is notorious that letters and personal appeals are received and listened to every day at Washington, and by General Harney, and the commanding officer of this department would be worse than foolish if he did not comply with the request of them, and the necessary weapons and equipments will be furnished, and the whining hypocrites who talk of good faith while honest citizens are being driven through negro dens pilfer to post, had better hide their heads.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

Twelve Thousand Men by Rebel Count.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has the following letter, dated Pensacola, May 20th:

Between here and Warrington, the navy yards, forts and batteries, there are now some 12,000 troops, from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. They are the very flower of the South. Companies of them have gone down at a moment's call; but most of them are well drilled in cavalry, artillery or infantry exercise. All of them are filled with the patriotism which makes good soldiers, as well as good citizens, and where the deficiency of drill is felt, they are making it up in zeal and energy. I do not believe there was ever an equal number of men collected together who could more be depended upon for the defence of their country and their homes. All of them are men of property, most of them men of wealth, strong, athletic, active men, whose powers of endurance are fully equal to their unconquerable patriotism.

Of course only a comparatively small number of these men are actually ready for marching orders, but all are holding Fort Pickens and the fleet at bay. Most of the others, however, have had some part in the erection of the batteries or other works immediately connected with the siege, while all are daily engaged in drilling and preparing for whatever action they may be called to take part in. It is a most excellent school of discipline and the 12,000 men collected here will soon be the nucleus of a large and well appointed army.

Of the works erected here, or in progress of erection for the reduction of Fort Pickens, it is not of course proper for me to speak in detail. It is sufficient to say that they are of the most extensive and formidable character, and it is not surprising that even with his slight knowledge of them, they give me no encouragement to the enemy. Battery has, in fact, been added to battery, now of mortars, now of the largest sized guns, till they will number, I am informed by mine than by numbers. Everything, moreover, is ready, and the word of command only is awaited for the devoted forces to be overwhelmed with a perfect storm of shot and shell.

In the meantime the enemy are hourly manifesting more and more uneasiness. Every device, everything that could be done was done to strengthen Fort Pickens, and now, as if despairing of its successful defence, they are busily engaged in erecting batteries all along the island, the better to resist an assault or to make good their retreat. Some of these batteries are directly visible, others are doubtless masked, but they will not save them.—Once the fort battered down and our brave troops on the island, they will sweep over it with a fury that nothing can resist.

Mr. Russell's Reasons for the Surrender of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Charleston April 21st, says:

Exclusive of the burning of the quarters and the intense heat, there was no reason for a properly handled and sufficient force to surrender the place. It is needless to say Major Anderson had neither one nor the other. He was in all respects most miserably equipped. His guns were without screws, scales, or tangents, so that his elevations were managed by wide wedges of deal, and his scales marked in chalk on the breech of the guns, and his distances and bearings scratched in the same way on the side of the embrasures. He had not a single fuse for his shells, and he tried in vain to improvise them by filling pieces of bored-out pine with caked gunpowder. His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings, and jackets. He had not a single mortar, and he was compelled to the desperate expedient of planting long guns in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, for which he could find no shell, as he had no fuses which could be fired with safety. He had no sheers to mount his guns, and chance alone enabled him to do so, by drifting of some large logs down with the tide against Sumter. Finally, he had not even one engine to put out a fire in quarters.

I walked carefully over the parade, and could detect the marks of only seven shells in the ground; but Major Whitting told me that the orders were to burn the shells over the parapet, so as to frustrate any attempt to work the barbette guns. Two of these were injured by shot, and one was overturned, apparently by its own recoil; but there was no injury done inside any of the casemates to the guns or works. The shell splinters had all disappeared, carried off, I am told, as "trophies." Had Major Anderson been properly provided, so that he could have at once sent his men to the guns, and replied to the fire from barbette, thrown shell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates, and put out fires as they arose from red hot shot or shell, he must, I have no doubt, have driven the troops off Morris Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie, and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss might have been considerable; that of the Confederates must have been very great. As it was no life was actual loss by fire on either side. A week later and it will be impossible for a fleet to do anything except cover the descent of an army here, and they must lie off, at the least, four miles from the nearest available beach.

The Slave Pen in Alexandria.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Alexandria, thus describes the old and unsightly slave pen of that city:

About nine o'clock Lieut. Fergus inquired if I had quarters. "Only in the depot," I replied. "Walk along with me," he said, and of course I followed, passing two or three sentinels who, with bayonets presented, demanded the countersign. We stopped in front of a large three-story building, with the sign, over the door and windows in large letters, of

"PRICE, BUSH & CO.,
DEALERS IN SLAVES."

Strange place for me to be accommodated. What would Jeff. Davis and Wigfall say if they knew the slave marts were thus desecrated? Michigan troops occupied the lower stories, and I passed up into the third; all the furniture was gone. Hay was brought up and scattered on the floor for bedding, with India-rubber shirts and blankets for covering.

I went down to take a look at the pens. During the day the boys had discovered that

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More and More Popular

PROF. WOO

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SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY

A distinguished St. Louis Phys

Dr. J. Wood, Esq., St. Louis, M

Dear Sir:—Now me the pleas

Yours, &c., HENRY C.

Bloomington, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I have used your

Yours, &c., JAMES

Bloomington, Ill., 1860.

Dear Sir:—I have sent you a

Yours, &c., JOHN

Bloomington, Ill., 1860.

Dear Sir:—I have send you a

Yours, &c., JOHN

Bloomington, Ill., 1860.

Dear Sir:—I have used your

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of Lost Cow in proper columns.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENT.—A substantial brick business block is to be erected on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, excavation for the same having been already made.

THE MAILS.—To-day the mails permanently fail in and for the Rebel States. No more letters from the New Dahomey, no more comic papers from that sunny region. We shall have to fall back upon *Vanity Fair*.

GENERAL SCOTT.—McNally & Co., have just received a lot of superb engravings of General Winfield Scott. Also a splendid lot of Photographs representing the old hero.—They have also received a lot of Goldthwait's pocket maps of the United States.

CHICAGO COMPANIES IN WANT OF CLOTHING.—From Camp Bissell, Caseyville, comes the information that Capts. Huguuin and Kellogg's companies are sadly in need of clothing. Both of these companies are from Chicago They should not be left to suffer for necessaries.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road for Cincinnati papers, a long way in advance of the mail.

We are also under obligations to the route agents on the Chicago and St. Louis road for similar favors.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—John Vaughn, wagon maker, at 471 Clark street, and residing at 230 Buffalo street, suffered a painful accident a day or two since in the loss of his right eye, by a splinter of iron, thrown into it with great force, in cutting off an iron rivet with a cold chisel. The organ was entirely destroyed, its fluids escaping through the wound.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—We were sorry to learn last evening that the condition of Judge Douglas was such as to awaken the gravest fears of the worst in his behalf; symptoms having intervened since yesterday morning of such a nature as greatly to discourage his physicians and the friends who are watching by his bed-side, foremost of whom, and with the utmost faithfulness, is his devoted wife.

IN QUARTERS.—The Douglas Guards from Lasalle have arrived in this city from Lasalle, and gone into barracks with the Irish Brigade to which they are attached. The company is composed of sixty stalwart, hardy, well-made men, who have been accustomed to the "rough and tumble of life," and whose names will seldom be found on the sick list. The officers are: Capt. D. P. Morrisey; First Lieut. D. Collins; Second Lieut. P. O'Kane. They carry two beautiful banners, the American Flag an an Irish Flag. "Long may they wave."

GENERAL SCOTT.—All wanting an inimitable photograph of the foremost captain of the age, Gen. Scott, and of the dead hero, Col. Ellsworth, will find them at Erskine's, No. 86 Dearborn street, old Post Office Building. He has several styles and sizes, ranging in price from ten to fifty cents. Also, Frith's magnificent photographs of scenery in the Old World, and Artists' Proofs of the world-renowned Turner pictures. Look at his advertisement on the first page.

LIEUT. GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.—Virtue & Co. announce the publication of a new and correct portrait of the most celebrated veteran warrior, carefully engraved on steel by Dodson, from a photograph by Brady—size 19 by 24 inches. This is, we think, the best portrait of the brave old soldier ever issued. It is life-like in its expression, portraying all the fire of vigor that belongs to the original. It is published at so low a price —one dollar—as to be within the reach of every patriotic American. Office, 117 South lark street, (14 Calhoun building).

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Occasionally it happens that some brute of a fellow outrages decency by insults to young school-girls in the street. One of these wretches yesterday morning displayed the grossest indecency to a couple of little misses on North Clark St. A citizen who witnessed the act followed the man, seized him by the nape of the neck and led him to the Market Police station whose he was given into the hands of the officers. He gave his name in the Police Court as Michael Martin, and was sent to the Bridewell for 90 days.

CHICAGO FIRE ZOUAVES RETURNING.—Frank Marshall, of this city, and one of the old Chicago Zouaves who was called to Washington to accept a place in the New York Fire Zouaves, has just returned to this city, the regiment having lost his old commander, the lamented Ellsworth. Mr. Marshall says that when the Zouaves landed on Alexandria dock, Ellsworth called out a small squad of seven and went up into the town to cut the telegraph wires, the balance of the company remaining on the dock. Col. Ellsworth, after cutting the wires on the Marshall House, and saying "that must come down, boys," sent Marshall back to the dock to bring up the men, and then with the remaining men, started on the dangerous errand, whose issue was so fatal. When Marshall returned, the tragedy was over and the regiment without a Colonel.

THE HECKER JAEGER REGIMENT.—The officers of this Regiment held a meeting at No. 206 Randolph street, last evening. But little was done, adjournment being had to Monday evening next, when the report of Messrs. Kane and Knobiesdorf will be presented, detailing the results of their mission to Washington. Last evening, however, a form of petition was agreed upon to be presented to the Common Council at their next session, asking a suitable share in the proposed War Appropriation, for the benefit of the Heckers. This is as it should be. They are a splendid body of men, many of whom have seen service in the wars of the old country, and about whom there will be "no fooling," when, with arms in their hands, they find the enemy before them.

CARPET BAG STOLEN.—A day or two since a carpet bag belonging to F. H. Manny of Rockford was stolen from the Wells street depot of the G. & C. U. R. R., containing among other valuables a quantity of "currency" belonging to members of the Rockford Zouaves on service at Camp Hardin, Manny was to convert into available funds here, as well as numerous keepsakes the boys were sending to their friends. Mr. Manny feels greatly chagrined at its loss. Any one knows who stole that carpet bag find every shirt in it a shirt of Nessus, may he be choked by the cravats, garrotted by the dickies, may every Stump tail of the stolen pile prove to be on the half-inch list, and leave the thief only money enough to buy a rope to hang himself, into the early use of which may he be driven by the stings of a guilty conscience.

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.—Matters are rapidly progressing to put the interior of this splendid establishment in readiness for guests. Among all other improvements introduced we learn that one that will tell well is lighting largely in that direction than implied in the announcement that mine host of the Sherman House is to be SAMUEL HAWK, now of the Richmond, a prince of landlords, of whom no one has ever dreamed of saying he could not "keep a hotel." Mr. Hawk has no superiors in that line in the United States. Attentive, intelligent, liberal, with a keen eye to the comfort of his guests in every particular, and these are many, he will be an accession, and a suitable finish to the noble enterprise of F. S. Sherman, Esq., and make the hotel that worthily bears his name, famous at once among the traveling community and the many who find their home in hotel life. We congratulate the Shermans, and we no less congratulate Mr. Hawk. The one is worthy of the other.

REFURNISHING RAISING A FLAG.—A very pleasant affair took place yesterday at the ship and boat yard of Messrs. Richmond & Douglas on the South Branch on the occasion of raising a new American flag, replacing the former one which has long floated at their mast head. At 12 M. the shipwrights laid down their adzes and saws, and ran up the new ensign, saluting it with three rousing cheers. It is due to these spirited and patriotic proprietors to say that the beautiful new flag is a present to them by their workmen and other friends, the subscription made up unknown to them. The attempt is a just one, for Messrs Ahlstedt & Stoughton have taken a dozen notable opportunities to display their love for the old Stars and Stripes. They recently presented the splendid staff, one hundred feet high, which adorns the South of Trade building, have also erected many of the finest flag staffs in the city, and it is but just that an acknowledgment of their patriotism thus comes home to them, in a manner the most pleasant and gratifying to employees.

The Sewing Machine and the War.

A single great improvement—one that tends largely to ameliorate the condition of man—to smooth even one wrinkle in the brow of care, and gladden the hearts of toiling millions, is sufficient to mark, and to render illustrious, any age of the world. The invention of the printing press, the mariner's compass, the spinning jenny, the steam engine, and the telegraph—each mark an era in human progress. The great activity of the human mind for the last hundred years, into activity directed to practical results, has produced more really valuable improvements than had been realized for the ten previous centuries. They seem to come closer together and to become more important as time rolls onward. Within the lifetime of many of our readers, Fulton applied steam power to the propelling of vessels, and within the last quarter of a century the ocean steamer has taken her place at the head of the navies of the world. The railway and the locomotive were perfected by the present generation of men. The man who gave to humanity the cylinder printing machine, still enjoys a vigorous manhood; the reaper and mower and the telegraph were perfected but yesterday; and last, but not least, the sewing machine has been added to those wonderful improvements which modern ingenuity has given to our race. Thousands of homes have blessed its inventor. The "Song of the Shirt" has lost its significance, and the poor haggard needle-women can by its use now surround themselves with the comforts if not the luxuries of life.

"Sewing machine literature," said a friend of ours, "is exhausted." So it may be, for poetry has sung its praises, and genius has lauded the most touching and the most grieving paragraphs in its honor. The joys of home and the surroundings of the fireside have all become identified with this last product of American inventive genius; but a new gem is now added to the chaplet of its fame—the blessings of two hundred thousand men, who within the past sixty days have exchanged their homes for the camp, and are now defending the liberties of their country against the rattlesnake traitors of the South, rest upon it. How could all these men have been comfortably clad and sent to the tented field, had not the sewing machine been ready to do its appropriate share of the work. Rising above the associations of the home circle, it has now become closely identified with those patriotic movements so essential to defend and maintain the liberties of the country.

But while it has clothed our hosts for the war, the traitors have made use of it also. Hearing that the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company had presented a stand of colors to a regiment at Bridgeport, Connecticut, the New Orleans *Crescent* recently fulminated its anathemas against the machine they manufacture, and declared that not another one should be sold in the new empire of Dahomey. All right, *Mr. Crescent*; our Northern maids and matrons will, for the present, find ample employment for them at home, for they mean to clothe and equip a million of their brothers and husbands within the next few months, if that number be necessary to drive rebellion into the Gulf of Mexico. When reason and loyalty return to the Sunny South, the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine will be, as it heretofore has been, a welcome "domestic" at Southern firesides. A type, and in some sense the parent of the entire family of sewing machines, it will ever occupy an honored position in the family circle—another almost living blessing bestowed upon our common humanity by American inventive genius.

Funeral Obsequies of the late Colonel Ellsworth.

At National Hall, on Sunday, June 2nd, at 3 p. m., will take place the exercises of an occasion very properly arranged under the auspices of the old Chicago Zouaves, the funeral obsequies of the late Col. Ellsworth. A sermon will be delivered by Rev. Z. W. Humphrey, pastor of the first Presbyterian Church. All officers of the military and civic organizations intending to take part in the ceremony, will call at the Sheriff's office, 66 Lake street, this day. The leaders of the bands of the city will also call.

Ex-Alderman SEXTON, Ch'n.
R. K. SWIFT, Chief Marshal.

Fund for the Rotter of Col. Ellsworth.

Chicago ought to do her part cheerfully toward the Fund now raising throughout the country for the aged and afflicted parents of the lamented Ellsworth. He was almost their sole dependence. In Washington a meeting was held and the proposed fund commenced. The contributions are limited to one dollar from each donor.

We understand that subscription books for this object will be opened to-day at the Board of Trade Rooms, at the Tremont House, and the Tribune Office, and at Griggs's Bookstore, at the office of Hon. W. B. Ogden, member of the Chicago committee appointed at Washington for this purpose, and at the residence of Rev. Dr. Clarkson, the former pastor of the deceased. There are at least 1,000 persons in Chicago who should subscribe to this fund to-day.

HACKMANIA.—In the Circuit Court a day or two since a verdict of $400 and costs was rendered in the case of certain parties, two ladies, the cause of action, having accrued under the following circumstances: In the month of September, 1858, two ladies, Mrs. John D Graves and Mrs. Joseph Pfeiffer, while crossing Randolph street, at the intersection of Clark, were knocked down and nearly run over by a hack-driver in the employ of Joseph Hans and Simon Powell. Mrs. Graves was picked up senseless, and was for a long time afterwards confined to her room. Mrs. Pfeiffer was not so badly hurt. Separate actions were brought by the husbands of the ladies against the employers of the hack-driver to recover exemplary damages for his carelessness. Mrs. Graves is the prosecuting witness in the case above referred to.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ARRESTED.—Four lads who came to the place and attacked and abused smaller children of the institution, were last evening arrested at the Skinner School. The young scamps, on the number of seven, then had waited the place for the purpose of having a row. They waited until the larger boys of the Skinner School had gone and then pitched into the smaller ones. One of the former class, however, chancing to be at hand, caught four of the assailants and kept them in charge until a policeman could be called, the remainder having made good their escape. The prisoners will appear at the police court this morning.

THE BRIGGS HOUSE.—Messrs. W. F. Tucker & Co., mine host of the Briggs, announce that they are to meet these war times in a suitable spirit of liberality, by a reduction in their rates to two dollars per day. As we know this involves no reduction in the comforts and luxuries proverbial in their institution, we are sure the traveling public will appreciate this movement.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—By reference to the telegraph column in this issue it will be seen that an important army contract at Washington has been awarded to Hugh Maher, Esq., of this city, in the supply of beef to the army. Concerning this important contract the N. Y. *Times* has the following:

There are upwards of two hundred contractors here from the North and West, looking after the beef contract, which is to be awarded on Thursday next. The competition will be very great, as it will not be awarded, of course, to the lowest bidder. The government will see that it is given to parties who are not only competent but responsible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I beg to return to Mr. Fred. Talbot, of the firm of Osborne, Adams & Co., my thanks for handsome and timely assistance rendered, to advance the cause of the Brigade. DAN'L. QUIRK,
Capt. of Skirmishers "B."

Acknowledgements.

I beg to return my sincere thanks for the most liberal assistance rendered through F. Mulvey, Esq., of Canal street, to the Irish Brigade, from the following gentlemen who kindly subscribed the sums set opposite their respective names:

Messrs. Durrell Brothers & Powers	$25 00
Messrs. Smith & Pollard	10.00
Messrs. Pike, Kendall & Co	10.00
Mr. D. Walsh	1.00

In thanking these gentlemen, I beg to add that the whole company of their good example may "go and do likewise."

JOHN C. PHILLIPS,
Capt. O'Mahony Rifles, I. B.

The Irish Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS, IRISH BRIGADE,
CHICAGO, May 30, 1861.

Head-Quarters of this Brigade, by a resolution of their officers, is transferred to the "barracks," where all business civil and military, will be hereafter transacted.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Revelle at 5 o'clock A M.
First drill at 9 "
Dinner at 12 M.
Second drill at 2 "
Dinner at 5 "
Parade at 7 "
Tattoo at 9 "

Tattoo at 9 "

Lights out and strict silence enjoined at 10 P. M.
JAMES A. MULLIGAN,
Col. Com'g.

CAPTS. JAS. QUIRK, MORRISEY, PHILLIPS, PFEIFFER, HUGHES, COFFEY, D. QUIRK, MCMANAMY, H. QUIRK.

The Public Square.—A Discovery.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Public Square has now for the first time been planted with forest trees, and we may indulge the hope that at some distant day we, of our children, may have the pleasure of enjoying the shade of their leafy treasure, when some mild May shall clothe them in summer verdure.

We have waited year after year, for this oft-promised leafy canopy, that was to grace and adorn the Court House, but, alas, it has never yet appeared. But we do not despair. The City Fathers and the County Daddies, with their united wisdom and zeal, have failed to meet the public expectation. Bad soil, dead trees, or rather trees with head and heels cut off, have refused to grow, though oft directed to do so by resolution and law, nothing is left but to start the work on some new tack.

In our horticultural experience we have made a discovery—a valuable one and for which we think sincerely of taking out a patent. We want to see these trees growing, so think they are in good soil, live and thrifty, and well set out, but they have too many cats growing about them and need further care. Our invention, or discovery would be just the thing, and in this case we will consent to a free trial of its powers, but it must go no further, and individuals must leave to our personal rights for its use or make themselves liable in an action of trespass. Most of our readers are surely acquainted with the steel garden rake, many of them with one of cast iron or cut nails driven through a cross head to which a handle is attached, but in the hands of a boy or lady, it is a valuable improvement is the steel rake with lithe ash handle, to be used early in the morning before the sun has sent the dew aloft. Stir the ground a short time around the trees. The poison forged into the teeth of these rakes by the expert makers will at once kill the weeds, and the cats, if such there be, will be effectually included. It is said that cats have in some hidden element of vegetable nutrition in these same rake teeth happily adapted to their growth. In fact, we think a supplied on alternate mornings the growth is remarkable. So well satisfied are we of the hidden virtue of this garden implement that with its free use we are willing to warrant a double growth of these newly planted favorites of Sylvia. What Mr. Ure says that the sides of mother earth are tickled with our favorite implement, that the trees and shrubbery may laugh, at the joke it plays on the thick set weeds and young roots that are now shutting out the air from the roots and sucking up the elements of nutrition that should be all the food of the newly planted trees, but its broad leaves may please the eye of those who may pass near them. C.

A Police Case—Why was It?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A few mornings since a highly respectable lady, a resident of this city, had her pocket picked of $300 in one of our Lake street dry goods stores. The circumstances, well remembered both by the lady and the store-keeper, were as follows: A sharply fix suspicion on a young woman of about 25 years of age, who was observed to follow the lady closely from counter to counter. The store-keeper was also suspicious of a man, whose movements were also somewhat strange and suspicious.

The lady losing the money, visited the Police Superintendent's office and there made known the loss. They are told the couple suspected are known, and notes pickpockets, that they came to the city the day previous, but the police have failed to find them as yet. The visitors are actually shown the daguerreotypes of the couple in the "Rogue's Gallery," which by a system of interchange after the mode of M. Vattemare, is kept supplied with all the novelties of the knavish world from all parts of the country.

And there they were identified as those of the couple actually seen in the store, and every one seemed confident that this gave some clue to the fortune, and "where the mysterious couple? The police thought they could find them, and they did find them.

At the Clerk's office the woman was found just ready to take the cars, on Wednesday evening. The detectives say they seized and searched them. They certainly did one thing—*took her baggage*.

According to the officer's own statements the man was found to have from $80 to $90 in his possession, in gold. In the same lost by the lady there was $140 in gold, the rest in eastern bills. The two suspected persons, known as noted pickpockets, thus proved each with a place in the "Rogue's Gallery," were allowed to depart with a sum of gold in their possession of from $80 to $90 each as an offset over could make in a public place in five minutes time.

One would only need to be less than half malicious to say that officers run dangerous risks of being suspected, to have searched long enough to find *how much the party would* pay to be let off. Of course no such charge is now made why these pickpockets were not detained, at least until the woman could have been identified by the lady. There is no lawful excuse for what is either stupidity or corruption on the part of these officers. What avails it that police detectives wax learned in the list of knaves, that the Rogue's Gallery (of *pictures* of course) and yet when a known and noted pickpocket and her accomplice are taken almost in the very act, they are let off for reasons so paltry or so corrupt, that the officers themselves are ashamed to state them fully.

This case demands the full investigation of the Police Commissioners. There is something to be exposed somewhere, of which our city police should be purged and at once. It is either a sin of igno rance or compounding a felony. Which was it? T.

THE ENCHANTRESS.—We can say this of the "Enchantress:" Miss Richings is really enchanting; the scenery is beautiful, the acting, with a few exceptions, really good, and, "barring" the length of the piece, it is decidedly well conceived to please all sorts of people—at least, there is matter for every kind of taste to be pleased with.

ATTENTION, CITIZENS OF NORTH SIDE!—It is earnestly desired that all those citizens of the North Division, over forty years of age, who are in favor of the formation of a Home Guard, and who desire to perfect themselves in military drill, that they may, in a great measure, be prepare for coming emergency, will meet in their ward, this evening, and enroll their names that a full company may be organized this (Friday) evening at North Market Hall, at 8 o'clock punctually.

By order of Committee.

MERCHERAN, Sec'y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines—office 160 & 162 Lake St. Gen. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and North Indiana. my31-104

☞ A large and fine assortment of Hair Brushes and Dressing Combs, Toilet articles of every kind, will be seen at Sargent's, corner of Randolph and State streets, Drug Store. my30tf

FAITH HANGINGS.—The best stock at the lowest prices, at FAZON'S, No. 70 Lake street, ap30tf

CHARTS OF NORFOLK HARBOR.—A neat chart of Norfolk Harbor is just published, showing the exact location of Sewall's Point, Fort Monroe, &c.—Walsh, on Madison street, has it; also a lot of card Photographs of Gen. Scott, for description of which see advertisement in another column.

☞ Cook & McLain, 93 Dearborn street, have made their price lists of framing and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city. 24

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. wh-1y

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S
Law Book House,
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
Standard Edition of the Laws.

THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS—Published by authority of the State, and with the approval of the Supreme Court, embracing all Laws now in force, including those passed at the 22d Session of the General Assembly, 1861.

The whole complete in 2 Royal 8 vo. volumes. Price $12.50
Volume 2d, containing the session Laws of 1859 and 1861, may be had separately. Per copy..... 2.50
The Session Laws of 1861, may be had separately, for..... 1.00
This edition contains all the Laws of the State now in force, including those passed at the 22d Session of the General Assembly, 1861.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street, Chicago.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Special Notice to Bankers, Commission Houses, Merchants, and Business Men Generally.

Patrons of the United States Express Company.

It was not our purpose to publish through the public journals facts that are well known to all business men, but I observe this afternoon, in the Chicago EVENING JOURNAL an advertisement from the Adams Express Company, in which it is announced that they have effected some new and original arrangement whereby they can give to the public unusual facilities in the transmission of money from New York to Chicago. They propose to take Drafts drawn on New York, at current Bank rates, and deliver the money in Chicago.

Now, as this is nothing more nor less than the MONEY ORDER SYSTEM of the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, I would inform the public that from the close of this spring, not only with money, but with ordinary freight, I hope our connection and add my general ity, will not withdraw their business from the route. While the can by any fair means, we shall simply because a notice has appeared which promises to do for the public what has been done by our for one or more years for a long period.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS LINE is from New York by the New York and Erie, the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, and the Michigan Southern Railroads, and we will continue to do just as we have heretofore been doing.

We will take money to New York in our regular time, leaving Chicago on Monday night at 8 o'clock, arriving in New York in time to deliver your money on Wednesday morning, and in case of disappointment of goods, to make the collection, and leave New York on the same night, and arriving in Chicago on Friday morning at six o'clock. As regards promptness in the delivering of cash or packages in Chicago, our connections will do us full justice when they say we can command its transmission.

The regular charges for gold to and from New York to Chicago is two dollars per thousand dollars; no extra charge will be made for delivery at the Bank or office it is all delivered in the Clark street.

In fine, and you will find us as ever, ready and accommodating to our customers, always making their interests our own, and ever ready to execute favorable bonds from the Auditor of Illinois, and send them to New York direct, and thereby save themselves twenty-four hours, which is quite an object when time is money.

H. D. COLVIN,
Agent for United States Express Company,
Chicago, May 30th, 1861. my31-1m

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 3000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell corn in any condition of grain, without cracking it, and perfectly free from any admixture of cob.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICKARDS,
BOX 1645, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lake & Jonesboro's Iron Works, 55 N. Franklin street. 2-1y

MONETARY.

THURSDAY, May 30, 1861.

The resolutions of our merchants are becoming more fixed with every day's experience to peralyze demand a specie basis to the transactions of their business. If our city and the entire interior opposite have suffered from the panic for a few months make up for all their losses upon our infamous currency. We have on hand a large amount of our last year's crop and prospects for the coming harvest are good. The fact cannot be controverted that no profitable market for all the products of the farm, beef, pork and the cereals—our people can undersell any other, and yet make money. Hence we can get the coin for all our surplus products and have what is needed to pay for our imports in coin, if we will only demand it. For the last few years, that surplus, under the sharp practice of the utterers of our Illinois currency, has been invested in State bonds instead of money. The loss on these bonds will be from five to eight millions, and certainly that is enough to pay for what financial education we have received. Let us now insist on a specie basis, and coin—real solid capital will accumulate here, and Chicago will very soon—if indeed she is not already—become the financial centre of the Northwest. Several of our leading merchants are requiring customers to convert all paper issues into coin. Let all do it, and buy and sell goods at rates correspondingly cheap, and Chicago in six months will secure a trade that will astonish the most enthusiastic citizens. Let our farmers also demand coin or specie paying banks, that they know to be sound, established in their own neighborhoods, and they will have it. A bank bill has no business to circulate more than the week will be sold out from home. If it by any means gets astray let it be sent home for redemption. Let the people demand such money as they know by personal knowledge can be readily converted into coin, or the coin itself. That is the only way to insure themselves against loss.

REDEMPTION PROPOSED.—We publish with great pleasure the following letter from a responsible Banking House in the central part of the State:

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

As there is much speculation in Illinois bank notes which are based entirely upon Northern State securities, and as there is, we believe, quite a disposition upon the part of the owners of these banks to make them specie-paying sooner than the law demands, that their owners through your columns state how soon they will appoint an agent for the redemption of their circulation at X per cent. discount, in Springfield or Chicago, as the amendment to the law requires by the middle of August. As part owner of one based on Illinois stocks entirely, and which we intend to redeem, I will agree to the earliest day suggested and agreed upon by the others. Let us hear from them. I propose June 15.

Some of these banks now can make more money by buying in their own circulation at a discount, and holding until August, and then redeem, than commence to redeem, of course they reap a harvest of from 20 to 40 per cent. I call this *rascally*, and I want to test the matter and see how many there are who will hop to furnish a specie-paying circulation. Let's try it and see. M. P. A.

There is a good deal of kind of talk, and as we have somebody to redeem these Illinois bills, and the banks that do not do it should be wound up without benefit of *clergy*, as fast as the law allows. We fear that too many of the owners of the banks prefer to make their issue, as they can only be wiped out, to return to plague us no more. We give timely notice, therefore, that banks which do not prepare to redeem as soon as the law requires, must expect no mercy at the hands of the people or the press.

On 'Change, owing to unfavorable news by steamer, business was dull; but though transactions were less, gold was scarce. Exchange on New York for gold sold at 1@1¼ discount; for Indiana at par@¼ discount; for Missouri at par@¼ per cent. premium. The banks draw for coin at ¼ premium; but there is very little business doing on any terms.

STOCKS.—This afternoon's dispatches to C. B. Cobb, Esq., of Cobb, Dunham, No. 4 Telegraph Buildings, up stairs, gave the following as the closing Wall street rates: N. Y. Central 73; Galena 87¾; Rock Island 58; Mich. South. 35¾; Ill. Cent. 69¾; Cleveland and Toledo 21½; Erie 32; Harlem 26; Tennessee 61; Missouri 6's, 76; Virginia 6's, 58.

The stock held here is the largest in proportion of any in the country. Speculators as an offset could be sold at 11¾, and clear do at 12¾, with little or no stock, all having been shipped to the South, and the same may be said of other leading western points.

New York has not been inquired for. It is offered at $15 75@16.00. Rump pork sold as low as $9 75@10.

Bulk meats have not been inquired for to any extent, and prices ruled irregular. Shoulders 4¾ clear, and sides 6¾c, but these rates must be regarded nominal as being these asked.

The stock held here is the largest in proportion of any in the country. Speculators as an offset could be sold at 11¾c, and clear do at 12¾c, with little or no stock, all having been shipped to the South, and the same may be said of other leading western points.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—May 30.—The flour market is quiet; there is little or no demand either for export or home use, and standard superfine is steady and firm, with sales of 300 bbls at $5 50 per bbl; 300 half bbls city mills extra and extra family also sold at a price kept private, and a few small lots in the trade at $5.50@5.62½ for extra, and $6.25@6.75 for family, and $7@7 25 per bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye flour is dull, being freely offered at $3.50 per bbl, without finding buyers. Corn meal is quiet but firm at $3 87½ for Pennsylvania and $3 75 for Brandywine. Grain there was little doing but prices rule firm. Sales of 1000 bbls Rhode Island white wheat at 135c per bushel. Yellow corn is dull and nominal at 72c. Oats—*North American*.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—Flour, May 30.—The market remains quiet and inactive, the demand being restricted to the home trade. The receipts have declined considerably, but the stock in market is ample to meet the present request. Sales were 200 bbls whiter wheat family at $5 75 do at $5.50 for extra, $5.50 for family and $6.00 for fancy; do do family at $5.75; do do at $5.62 for spring wheat family, and $6.25 for whiter wheat fancy; 100 do in lots, at $5.50 for extra, and $5.80 @5.50 for family.

TOLEDO, May 29.—Flour, rye flour at $3. Sales 100 bbls choice X Ohio at $4.75. Wheat—This morning's board opened at $1 34 for white and $1 19 for red, but later, holders were rather pressing on the market at these figures, without finding buyers. Receipts reported—1,500 bu Mich white at $1.34, 8,000 bu Wabash do at $1.34, 1,000 bu red at $1.19¾. Sales 4,000 bu last evening at 28c. Corn—Is dull, and nothing doing to-day. Rye—28c. Oats—24@ 25c.—*Blade*.

DETROIT, May 29.—Flour—In fair demand for the local trade at $5.50@5.75 for superior, $5.00@ 5.25 for high extras, and $4.50@4.50 for fancy. Sales of 200 bbls last day or two, 100 brls at $5.50, 50 brls at $4.90, 200 brls at $4.75, and 100 brls at $4.60. Wheat—Red is doing better, selling at 1.04@1.07c; white quiet at 1.10@1.20c. Corn—Selling at 34@ 35c. Oats—Selling to the local trade at 20@22c. Provisions—Are in good demand at 6c. Barley—The market continues dull at 60@90c per cwt. Potatoes—Mechanics is brisk, demand at 40c; common are selling at 25c.—*Tribune*.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—May 29.—To Liverpool, 1,000 bales cotton at 5-16d; 60 pkgs tallow and 40 do lard at 5s; 120 brls wheat at 5s 3d; 16,000 bu corn in bags at 8d, 10,000 do in bulk on private terms, and 28,000 bu Wheat at 6¼@6¾d in bulk and bags. To London, 34,000 bu wheat at 9¾ @9¾d in bulk and bags, and 5,000 brls Flour at 3s @3s 7½d. To Glasgow, 5,000 bu Wheat at 9¾d. To Havre, 13,000 bu wheat at 11c in bags. To Antwerp, 16,000 bu corn for Cork with orders at 11d in ship's bags.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1861.

FREIGHTS.—The engagements were: To Buffalo (Canal Basin City, wheat (to load at Milwaukee) at 6c; schr John Weeden, rye at 4c; schr Craig, wheat at 4c; schrs Midnight and Yorktown, corn at 5c; schr Commerce, wheat at 4½c; bark Great West, 45,000 bu oats at 3c.; schr Griswold, wheat (from Milwaukee) at 5½c; schr Superior, wheat from Milwaukee at 5½c. To Kingston—schr Bar Iberian, corn at 8c.

MR. BUFFUM.—The Illinois has issued a new freight tariff. The following are now the rates for Flour: To New York, all rail, $1.10; to New York, rail and Lake Erie, $1.00; to Boston, all rail, $1.20; to Boston, rail and water, $1.10; to Buffalo, all rail, 60c; do, rail and Lake Erie, 45c; to Pittsburgh, all rail, 55c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, 85c; to Worcester, Hartford and Providence, $1 for all rail, and $1.10 for rail and water. The rates for Fourth Class goods are: To New York, 50c; All rail and 50c for rail and Lake Erie; to Boston, 60c all rail, and 55c rail and water; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, 65c; to Buffalo, 35c for all rail, and 26c rail and Lake Erie; to Pittsburgh, all rail, 30c; to Cincinnati, all rail, 30c; to Cleveland, all rail, 20c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,619 brls; shipped by Lake 550 brls. Market dull. Sales, 50 brls "Como Mills" at $4.50—gold; 100 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.25—N. Y. exch.; 100 brls "Cedar River" at $4.12½—N. Y. exch.; 50 brls "Wyanga" superfine at $3.75—N. Y. exch.; 50 brls "Wolf River" and 90 brls "Rock River" super. at $3.62½—gold.

WHEAT—Received, 31,500 bu; shipped, 90,783 bu. Market delivered 3c. Sales, 700 bu N. W. Club at 57c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 57c in store—par funds; 5,000 bu do at 57c—par funds; 1,000 bu do at 57½c—par funds; 1,000 bu do at 58c in store—par funds; 10,000 bu do at 58c in store—par funds; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 59c in store—par funds; 5,000 bu do at 57c—par funds; 1,000 bu do at 59½c—par funds; 1,000 bu do at 59c—par funds; 700 bu Rejected at 47c in store—gold. By sample, 577 bags Iowa Club were sold at 56c delivered.

CORN—Received, 114,838 bu; shipped, 96,776 bu. Market declined 1@2 Mc. Sales were: 48,000 bu Mixed at 26c f. o. b.—N. Y. exch. and par funds; 52,000 bu do at 27½c f. o. b.—N. Y. exch; 15,000 bu Canal and River Mixed at 27½c afloat—par funds; 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 25½c—par funds; 15,000 bu do at 26c—gold; 10,000 bu do at 24½c—gold; 1,000 bu do at 25c in store—gold; 1000 bu do at 21c—par funds.

OATS—Received, 2,287 bu. Market firm. Sales 4000 bu No. 1 at 16½c in store—par funds; 700 bu do at 16c in store—gold.

RYE—Received, 519 bu. Market quiet. Sales 400 bu No. 1 at 39c in store—N. Y. exch.

BARLEY—Received, 642 bu. Market quiet. Sales 500 bu No. 2 at 32c in store—gold.

HIGH WINES—Received, 102 bbls. Market dull and nominal at 18c—par funds.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing and market entirely unsettled and nominal.

TALLOW—Nominal at 7¼@8c.

HIDES—Quiet, with sales in small lots at 6@ 6¼c for Green Salted, and 5½@6c for Part Cured.

POTATOES—In good demand at 20@25c. for Prime Peachblows. Common mixed dull at 12c @ 15c.

EGGS—In good demand at 8½c @ 9c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.50@3.75 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 10@11c ₱ lb.

LIVE HOGS—The market for Hogs is very quiet. There are only two or three lots in the market—held at $4.65. Buyers offering $4.50.

BEEF CATTLE—Little or nothing doing, except to the retail trade—with sales at $4.75@5.20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 30.—ASHES—continue steady. Sales 100 brls at $6.87½ for pearls; $5 63½ for pearls. FLOUR—Transactions in flour are only to a moderate extent, and holders have been compelled to submit to a decline of 5@10c for common grades. Sales 9,000 brls at $4.90@5 for super state; $5.10@5.25 for extra state; $4.90@5 for super western; $4.80@5.30 for common to medium extra western; $5.10@5.25 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@ 6.25 for trade brands do; market closing heavy. Canada flour less doing and common grades quoted Sales 280 brls at $5 15@7.50 for inferior to choice extra. Rye flour is quiet at $3.50@4. Corn meal nominally unchanged. Sales 300 brls caloric at $3.95.

WHISKY—Scarcely so active and market less firm. Sales 500 brls at 19¾@20½c, nearly all at latter price.

GRAIN—Wheat is lower, with moderate export demand and limited inquiry for home trade; sales 34,000 bu unsound and inferior spring at 1.25@ 1.26; 13,000 sound good to prime do at $1.30@ 1.31; 30,000 do to prime Milwaukee Club at 1.31@ 1.32; 25,000 amber Iowa at $1.19@1.30; 6,000 white Chi at $1.30; 6,000 winter red western at $1.30@ 1 31; 3,000 white western at $1.40; 2,000 white Mich at $1.45. Rye quiet; sales 2,000 bu prime Canada West at 80c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn is active and firmer and closed quiet at about yesterday's prices; sales 50,000 bu at 29c for new mixed western, closing at 29@29½; 44@44½c for unsound do; 46c for new and 50c for old mixed western; 50@51c for old yellow Jersey; 52@53c for unsound round yellow. Oats firm at 21@23c for western and 24@25c for State.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm but very quiet. Sales 100 bbls at $15 75@16.12½ for mess; 15.25 @15.50 for prime; 13.25@13.75 for prime clear and $14.25@ 15 for mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats continue dull; 5@5½c for pickled hams; 5@5½c for pickled bellies; 5@5½c for pickled shoulders; 6@7 for hams. Bacon quiet; sales 80,000 pounds sides on p t. Lard quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls 9@9½c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw dull and heavy; sales 500 hhds Cuba 6 4-16; 400 boxes Havana, 500 hhds Manilla on private terms; 1 by auction 100 hhds Porto Rico 6¾; 6 5-16 months. Molasses—sales of 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado 33c; 80 hhds Portoico on private terms; 50 hhds N. O. at —; and by auction 51 hhds Portoico 18¾@19c, 3 months.

STOCKS—Stock market closed with only limited business. Chi